बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच सीमा विवाद

*307. **श्री जगदंबी प्रसाद यादव** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच सीमा विवाद विकट रूप ले रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह स्थिति गंडक और घाघरा नदी के प्रवाह में बदलाव के कारण उत्पन्न हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले को स्थायी रूप से हल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (ग) गंगा और घाघरा नदियों की धाराओं में परिवर्तन होने के कारण उत्पन्न विवाद को बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश (सीमाओं में परिवर्तन) अधिनियम, 1968 अधिनियमित करके हल कर दिया गया था । गंडक नदी की धारा में परिवर्तन होने के कारण कोई विवाद केन्द्र सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया है ।

Influx of tribal refugees into Tripura

*308. SHRI SHANTIMOY GHOSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the editorial of the Sentinal dated 11th June, 1986 on the influx of tribal refugees into Tripura;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) whether any preventive measures have been taken by the Government in this regard; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upto 31st July 1986, 25428 refugees have entered into Tripura. This excludes 21066 who have been pushed back by BSF.

(c) The matter regarding preventing further influx and creating conditions conducive for the early return of tribal refugees has been taken up with the Bangladesh Government at various levels. During the recent visit of Bangladesh President, the matter was also taken up with him by the Home Minister. He has assured that all the tribal refugees will be taken back.

Production of Vanaspati in Himachal Pradesh

*309. SHRI N. RAJANGAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quota fixed for the production of vanaspati by the Central Government for Himachal Pradesh;

(b) what is the present installed capacity for the manufacture of vanaspati in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) what is the capacity proposed to be sanctioned for setting up of new vanaspati factories in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) There is no quota fixed for the production of vanaspati for any State/Union Territory.

(b) The present installed capacity in Himachal Pradesh is 15,000 M.T. per annum.

(c) Keeping in view the present production of and demand for vanaspati in Himachal Pradesh, there is no immediate scope for creation of fresh capacity in that State. The situation is, however, reviewed from time to time.

Supply of subsidised wheat and rice

†*310. SHRI KALISH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

†Previously Starred Question 230, transferred from the 1st August, 1986.

(a) what is the procedure according to which persons are identified in different States/Union Territories for the supply of specially subsidised rice and wheat and how much quantum of subsidy is decided, keeping in view the demand of poverty of the family; and

(b) what measures are proposed to be taken to ensure that the ignorant, in far-off hilly tribal areas are not left out?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The entire population living in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and the tribal majority States/Union Territories of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep is covered under the scheme for supply of rice and wheat at specially subsidized prices.

Under the scheme, common rice is distributed at Rs. 1.85 per kg. and wheat at Rs. 1.50 per kg. The retail distribution in the areas covered is arranged by the respective State Governments/Union Territories through their public distribution system outlets.

Shortage of storing capacity of foodgrain procured by the Government

*311. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of storage capacity for the storing of procured foodgrains particularly in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh resulting in widespread damage to these grains;

(b) if so, what is the estimated loss of foodgrains due to these poor conditions of storage;

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet this shortage; and

(d) whether Government have considered the efficacy of making silos to store the foodgrains as is done in many western countries and if so, what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVVL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The overall covered storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India, State Governments and their agencies as also the storage capacity in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh is at present not sufficient to store foodgrain stock with them. The Corporation has not received any report of wide-spread damage to foodgrains on account of shortage of covered storage capacity. Adequate precautions are taken to protect the foodgrain stock held under cover-and-plinth (CAP) arrangement.

(b) It is not possible to estimate foodgrain losses due to shortage of covered storage capacity.

(c) Following steps are being taken to augment the availability of storage capacity for foodgrains—(i) construction of covered storage capacity of 40.0 lakh tonnes during the Seventh Plan period by Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations; (ii) hiring of additional storage capacity from various sources by Food Corporation of India; and (iii) improving utilisation of available storage capacity by increasing stack height. Besides, arrangements have been made to keep the stocks under cover-and-plinth (CAP) arrangement with adequate precautions to protect them against losses.

(d) The proposal for construction of silos has not been considered feasible mainly on account of higher cost of construction and resource constraint. The Food Corporation of India is, however, examining the feasibility of silo construction for export of foodgrains.